



Международная сеть водохозяйственных организаций, Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin International Network of Basin Organizations Red Internacional de Organismos de Cuenca



Office

For Water

PARTS-FRANCE

IV International Symposium on Transboundary Waters

Thessaloniki - Greece, from October 15th to18th , 2008



International Network Of Basin Organizations



流域组织国际网

RESEAU INTERNATIONAL DES ORGANISMES DE BASSIN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS RED INTERNACIONAL DE ORGANISMOS DE CUENCA Международная сеть водохозяйственных организаций الشبكة الدولية لهيئات الأحواض







PROGRESS REPORT

of

Mr. Jean - François DONZIER

General Manager

International Office for Water

Permanent Technical Secretary

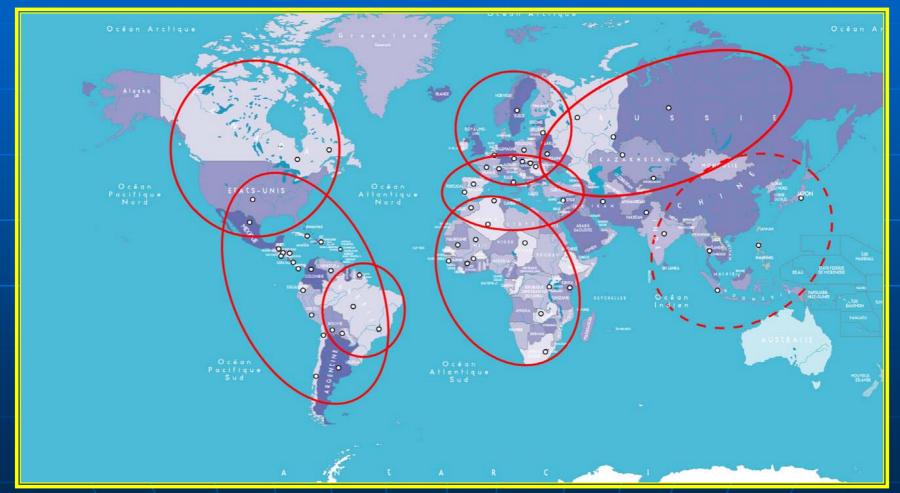
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS



International Network of Basin Organisations:

185 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS in 68 COUNTRIES!





Permanent Technical Secretariat operated by International Office for Water, PARIS







5th World Water Forum ISTANBUL 2009



INBO and UNESCO serve jointly for the preparation, animation and coordination of topic 3.1: "Basin Management and Transboundary Cooperation".



4 questions were selected:



What are the success and failures stories of hydro solidarity and IWRM at basin level?

How to organize and enable stakeholders participation?

How can
transboundary water
resources be
managed more
sustainably by all the
riparian countries

What are the tools to be used for better basin management and transboundary cooperation over surface and ground

water?



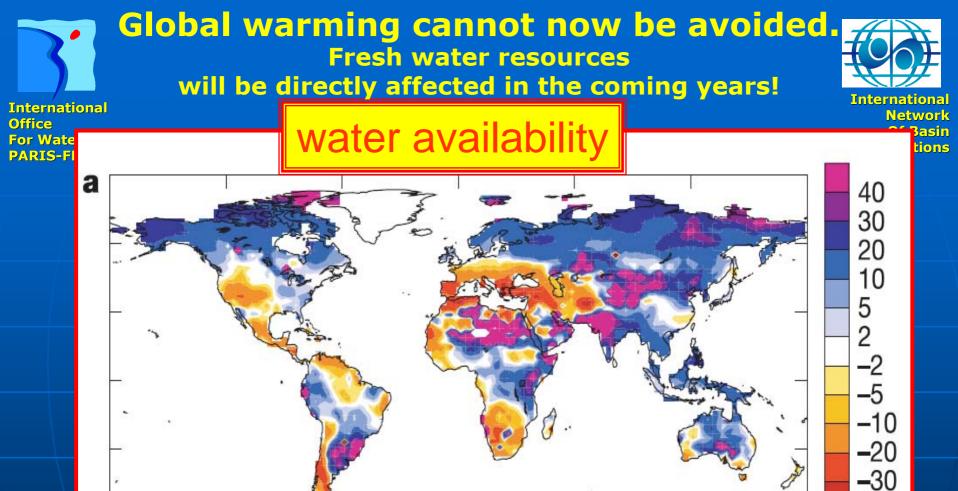


TOWARDS A GLOBAL WATER CRISIS?



WATER OVER THE WORLD, A worrying situation!





% change in runoff by 2050

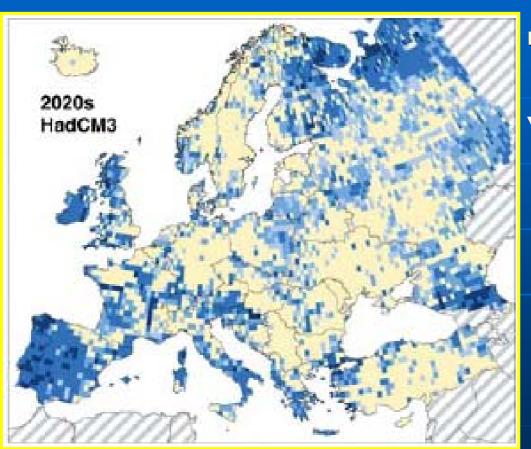
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- Many of the major "food-bowls" of the world are projected to become significantly drier
- Globally there will be more precipitation
- Higher temperatures will tend to reduce run off
- A few important areas drier (Mediterranean, southern South America, northern Brazil, west and south Africa)



Europe: Changing flood frequency





- Over much of Europe ,
- " one in a hundred year floods" will occur every couple of decades

Future return period [years]
of floods with an intensity
of today's 100-year events:

less frequent	no change		change more frequent		
<	100	70	40	10	>

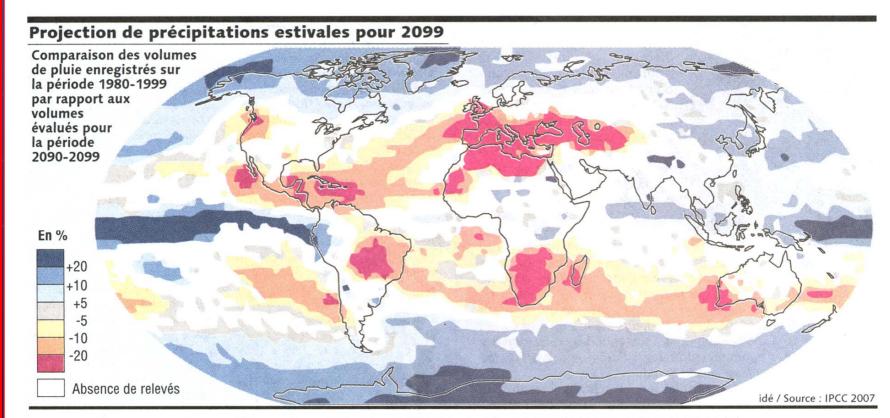


Global warming

A few important areas drier:

- Mediterranean,
- southern South America,
- northern Brazil,
- west and south Africa...





Tous les modèles convergent pour prédire une forte chute des précipitations dans le pourtour du bassin méditerranéen en été.



water resources management should be organized:



- 1) on the scale of local, national or transboundary basins of rivers, lakes and aquifers;
- 2) based on integrated information systems, allowing knowledge on resources and their uses, polluting pressures, ecosystems and their functioning, the follow-up of their evolutions and risk assessment.
- 3) based on management plans or master plans that define the medium and long-term objectives to be achieved;

A solution? IWRM: Integrated Water Resources Management



water resources management should be organized:



- 4) through the development of Programs of Measures and multiyear priority investments;
- 5) with the mobilization of specific financial resources, based on the « polluter-pays » principle and « user-pays » systems;
- 6) with the participation in decision-making of the concerned Governmental Administrations and local Authorities, the representatives of different categories of users and associations for environmental protection or of public interest.

A solution?

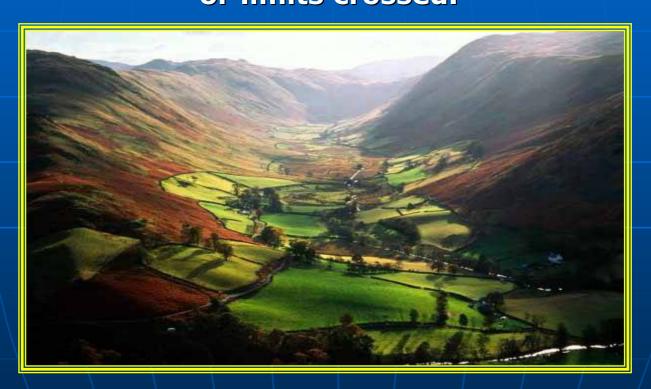
IWRM: Integrated Water Resources Management



Indeed, basins are the natural territories, in which water runs, on the soil or in the sub-soil,



whatever are the national or administrative boundaries or limits crossed.



An overall approach should be organized on the relevant scale of basin areas of rivers, lakes and aquifers,



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« UPSTREAM-DOWNSTREAM » COMMON CAUSE ON THE SCALE OF BASINS AND SUB-BASINS



International Network Of Basin Organizations

Sub-basin/Sector/ Water type

element of district to deal with particular aspects

THE DIFFERENT HYDROLOGICAL SCALES:

Water bodies

scale of evaluation of the achievement of good status

Heavily modified water bodies (HMWB): human activity carried out makes it impossible to reach the goal without disproportionate costs (change activity...)

⇒ no link with pollution

District =

river basins + associated groundwaters and coastal waters



TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE RIVERS OR LAKES AND HUNDREDS OF AQUIFERS ARE TRANSBOUNDARY ONES





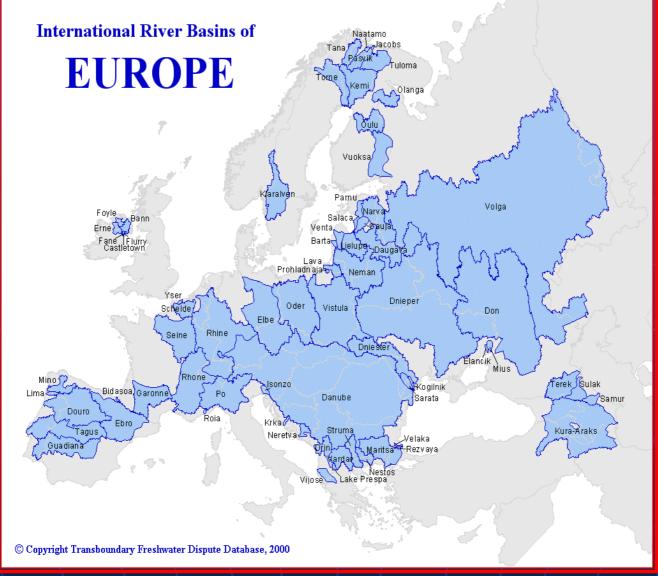
Transboundary basins per continent.

	2002	Pourcentage du territoire
Afrique	5 9	<u>62</u> %
Asie	<u>う</u>	39 %
Europe	69	54 %
Amerique du Nord	<mark>۲</mark> ۲ ()	35 %
Amerique du Sud	38	<u>60 %</u>
TOTAL	263	<u> 각</u> 5 %



In Europe a majority of basins are transboundary ones!







The aquifers in Europe are also concerned:







INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:



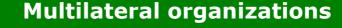
DEFINING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH:











International commissions

Central or federal government

Local authorities states (Federation)

municipalities

villages

Large public regional planners

basin organizations?



community

individuals

Civil Society:

enterprises researchers

NGOs







• A clear legal framework must specify, in each country, the rights and obligations, the possible levels of decentralization, the institutional responsibilities of the different stakeholders, the processes and means needed for good water governance,



GENERAL ASSEMBLY The Martinique, 24 – 28 January 2004 « DECLARATION OF TROIS-ILETS »



As regards large transboundary rivers, lakes or aquifers cooperation agreements should be signed by riparian countries and management plans designed at the level of all the basins, especially in <u>International or</u> <u>transboundary Commissions</u>, <u>Authorities</u> <u>or Organizations</u>.



BASIN ORGANIZATIONS AND IWRM



According to the needs, local situations and history,

- Various formulas were adopted to organize some of the functions useful for water management at the level of the basins (Organizations listed by INBO),
- There is a great diversity in the mandates and selected options.
- One can mention:



DIFFERENT TYPES OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS:



- Administrative Commissions, with or without permanent secretariat, in which mainly participate representatives of the « ministries » concerned to coordinate their various projects on the same river or aquifer, to exchange information or data, formalized or not, on emergency situations in particular, to define common rules (navigation, etc.), and whenever necessary, to allocate the available resources between the categories of uses, the countries or regions, especially in periods of crisis or when regulation structures do exist, etc.,
- <u>Arbitration « Authorities »</u>, to which the interested « parties » refer for decision-making on the conflicts which arise; this is the case of the <u>Joint International Commission</u> (IJC) between the USA and Canada, for example.



DIFFERENT TYPESOF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS:



 Organizations taking charge of contracting large structuring or combined installations; this is the case for navigation, flood control, the building of reservoirs, especially for irrigation, hydropower production, etc.

These organizations, often created as public or private « companies » have usually the concession of community facilities for which they are responsible for their construction and long-term management, generally for providing services, raw water or by levying specific taxes.

• <u>Agencies</u> », which are in charge of carrying out tasks for medium-term planning and for collecting taxes on abstractions and discharges to finance or support the investments necessary for achieving the set objectives. In some cases, they can also be responsible for water policing, studies, data production or collection, etc.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS:



Ш

- <u>**Rasin Committees or Councils ****</u>, which gather, at the side of administrations, representatives of local authorities, economic sectors using water, the civil society, etc. They can be advisory or decisional, especially regarding planning, the definition of taxes, the allocation of available resources, etc.
- <u>Associations, unions or consortiums</u> », of local authorities, users or NGOs, which are often spontaneously organized to solve a common problem or to have some influence in water management.
- « Projects », which are usually temporary for specifically implementing and action plan with specific financing.



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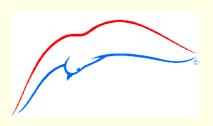


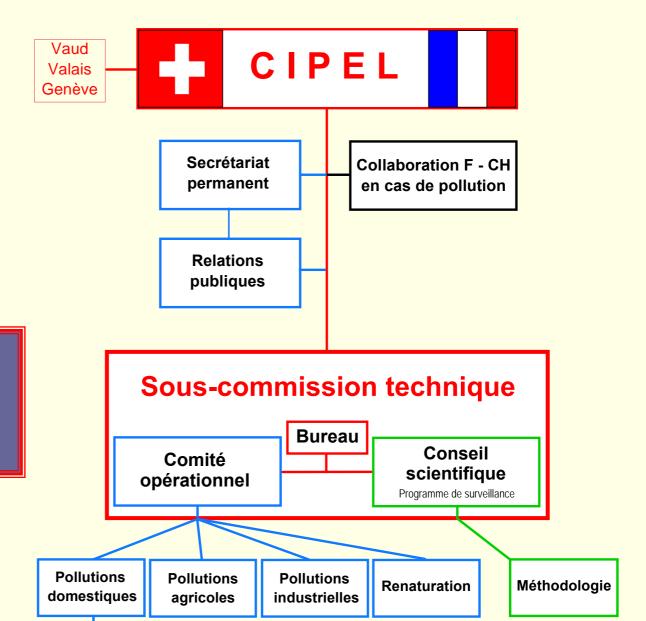


International Commission for the Léman Lake









International
Commission
for
the Léman Lake

Subvention à la déphosphatation







Electricity

Transports

Leisure

Fishing

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- OVERALL MEETING
 OF RATIONAL AND LEGITIMATE DEMANDS
 - Agriculture
 - Domestic uses
 - Industry
 - Fish farming
- WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND RECYCLING,
- CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS: rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, costal areas,
- RISK PREVENTION:
 - Erosion
 - Drought
 - Floods



hydropower

IWRM CONCERNS ALL MAJOR WATER USES



Industrial uses

- abstraction
- discharges

Agricultural uses

- abstraction
- diffuse discharges

Urban uses:

- drinking water supply
- wastewater treatment

Recreational / ecological uses

- angling
- ∍ bathing...

Source: Ministry of the environ Québec, Canada



Ecological objectives



No or minimal



HIGH



MODERATE

POOR

BAD





Moderate



Major







Restauration





FLOOD CONTROL: FORECAST, PREVENTION, PROTECTION

- Foreseeing hazardous events,
- Reducing vulnerabilities,
- Protecting people and properties,
- Warning and educating.



WITH REGARD TO DROUGHTS:



- WATER SAVING,
- AVOIDING WASTAGES,
- LEAK DETECTION,
- RECYCLING,
- THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTE WATER,
- GROUNDWATER RECHARGE,
- THE DESALINATION OF SEA WATER,
- RESEARCH ON LOW-CONSUMPTION USES...

... MUST BECOME PRIORITIES.



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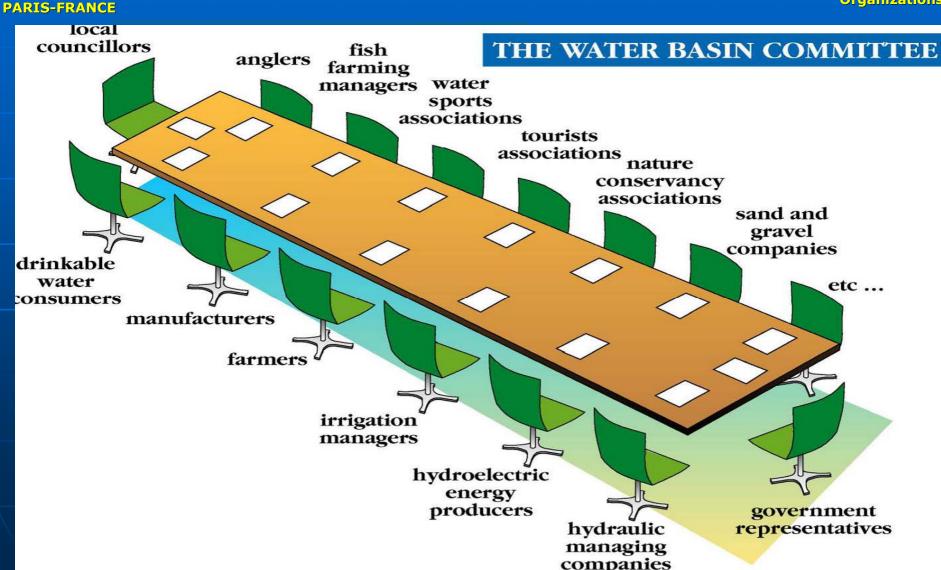


- The representatives of populations and local authorities, water users or organizations representing collective interest should participate in this management beside administrations, especially, in Basin Councils or Committees.
- Information, awareness and education of populations or users and of their representatives are essential,



A River Basin Agency is integrating various stakeholders







Conflicts

requirements collected from each point of view

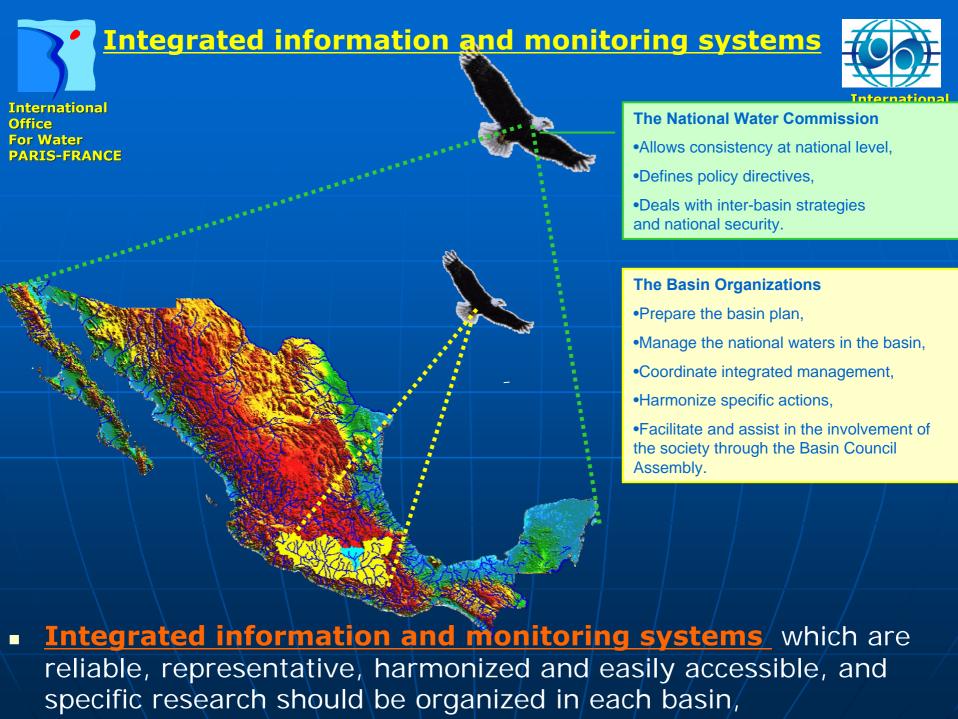




Designing a program through dialogue









GENERAL ASSEMBLY The Martinique, 24 – 28 January 2004 « DECLARATION OF TROIS-ILETS »



- The establishment of specific financing systems, based on the consumers and polluters' contribution and common cause, is required in each basin to ensure the implementation of successive priority action plans and guarantee the smooth operation of the necessary community utilities.
- These contributions, defined by consensus in Basin Committees, should be mainly managed at the basin level, in a decentralized manner, by a specialized, technical and financial basin organization.

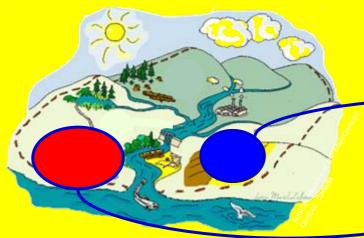


2004

2015



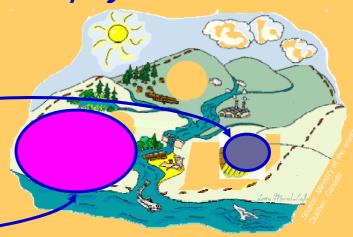
Description of the initial situation



Focus on economic aspects:

- estimate the economic "weight" of water uses and services
- assess the level of recovery of costs of water services

Baseline scenario: projection for 2015



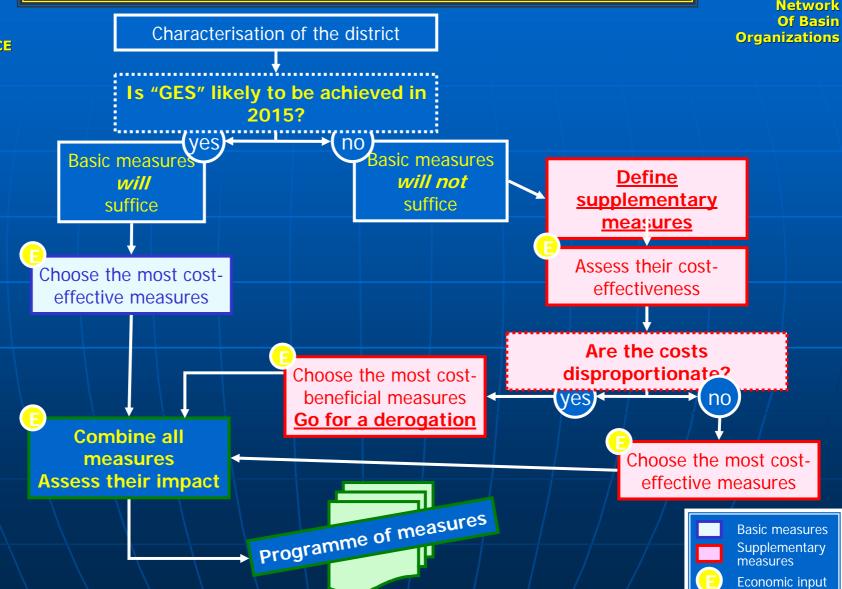
Baseline scenario:

- appraisal of evolutions of uses, pressures...
- identification of potential gaps in water status with GES



FLOW CHART OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROGRAMME OF MEASURES







TRANSPARENY OF COSTS AND POLLUTER-PAYS PRINCIPLE:

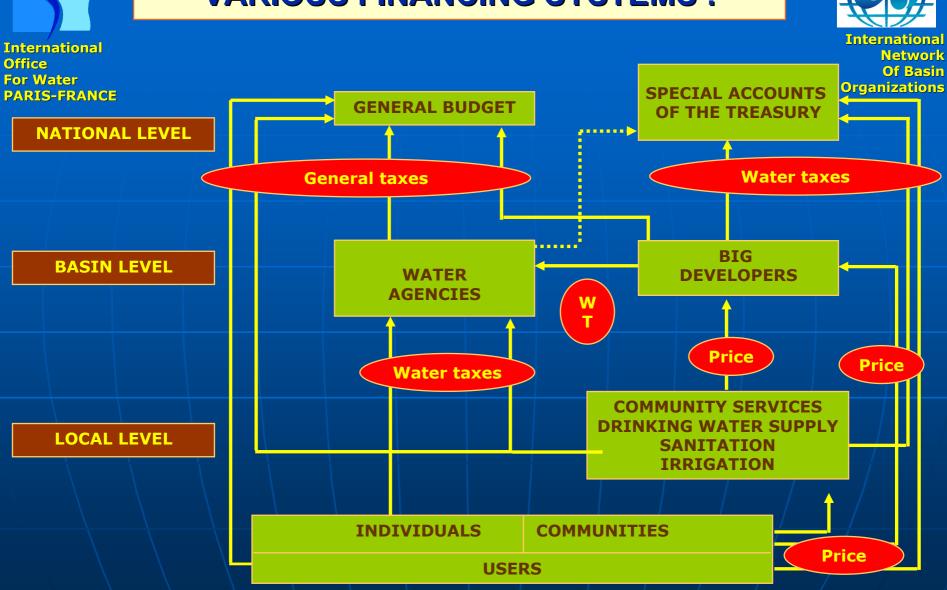


Costs	Definition	Example
Direct cost	Capital costs	Principal and interest, depreciation
	Operating costs	Wages, electricity, maintenance of equipment, analyses of the quality of water
Environment	cal Costs of the damages to the environment caused by a given activity	Contamination of an aquifer, destruction of wetlands
Resource cos	st Value of the alternative foregone by choosing a particular activity (= opportunity costs)	Cost of electricity that could have been produced if water would be available instead of being pumped for irrigation





VARIOUS FINANCING SYSTEMS:





THE « POLLUTER - USER - PAYS » PRINCIPLE



Pollution taxes

Abstraction taxes

The Water Agency's Budget adopted by the Board of Directors with approval of the Basin Committee

10 %

90 %

Studies & Research

Operation

Measurement networks

Aid = 5-year Program

Big developers

Local authorities

Farmers

Industrialists







The European Framework Directive:
the future of water resource management
In the European Union.



The European Water Framework Directive



VERY AMBITIOUS CHALLENGES:

- PREVENTING THE DETERIORATION OF WATER RESOURCES,
- REDUCING THE EMISSIONS OF SUBSTANCES,
- ACHIEVING A "GOOD STATUS"
 FOR WATER AND AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS.



As everything is linked in each Water Body, for a real implémentation of the WFD,



it's important to take into account:

- not only the problems of quality of water and the environments,
- BUT, all the aspects of water management and their impacts,
- AND, in particular, obvious interfaces with navigation, energy production, the prevention and protection against floods and droughts,



All kinds of water Are taken into consideration





- * <u>surface waters</u>
 * <u>groundwater</u>

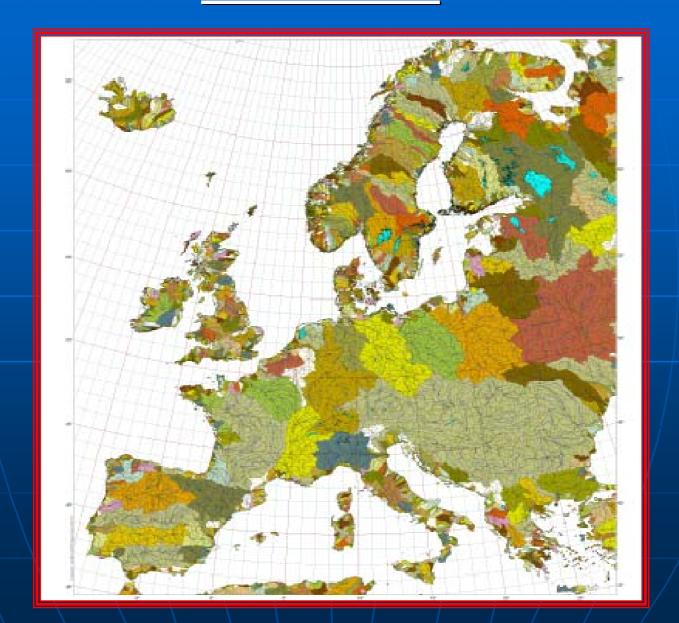
* transitional water * coastal waters...





All the river basins in Europe are concerned:







ASSSESSING WATER QUALITY:



TODAY, THE SYSTEMS FOR ASSESSING WATER QUALITY AND FOR FORMULATING THE OBJECTIVES TO ACHIEVE VARY CONSIDERABLY FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER, WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION.

*

THE DIRECTIVE REQUIRES:

- THE IDENTIFICATION OF "WATER BODIES",
- THE DEFINITION OF COMMON FRAMES OF REFERENCES.



ASSSESSING WATER QUALITY:



In Europe,

50,000 "WATER BODIES" have been identified:

• River WB = 27 455

• Lake WB = 10 060

Groundwater WB = 7 719

• HMWB/AWB = 5 783

> IN FRANCE:

• River WB = 3 522

• Lake WB = 471

Groundwater WB = 539

• HMWB/AWB = 912

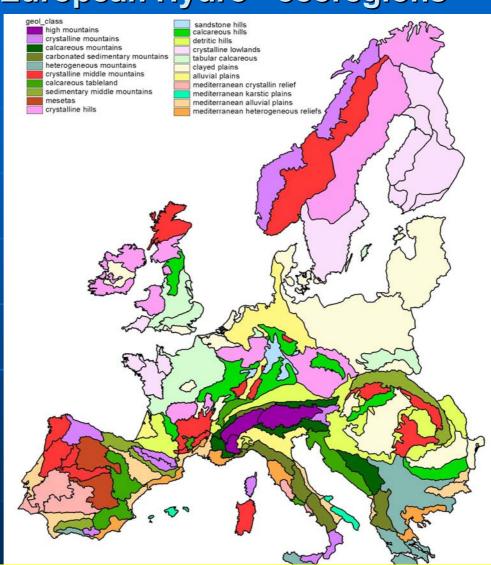
• Good Status = 984

• At Risk |= 941



A typology of water bodies: European Hydro - ecoregions





THE DEFINITION OF COMMON FRAMES OF REFERENCES.



the European Water Framework Directive



■ FOR EACH DISTRICT, MUST BE FORMULATED:

- > A "MANAGEMENT PLANS",

 DEFINING THE OBJECTIVES TO ACHIEVE,

 AND
- > "PROGRAMS OF MEASURES",

 DEFINING THE NECESSARY ACTIONS.



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The WFD introduces an obligation of results:



General obligation

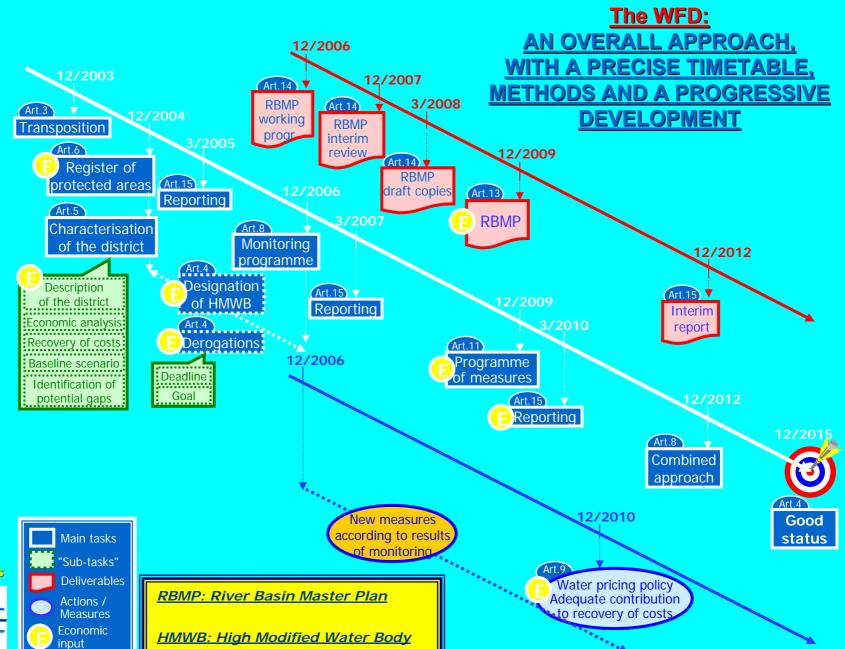
Actions defined with regards to the goal

Achieving
a "good status"
for surface
and ground waters
before 2015

Good status

Derogations to be justified





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A PARTICIPATORYWORKING METHOD:



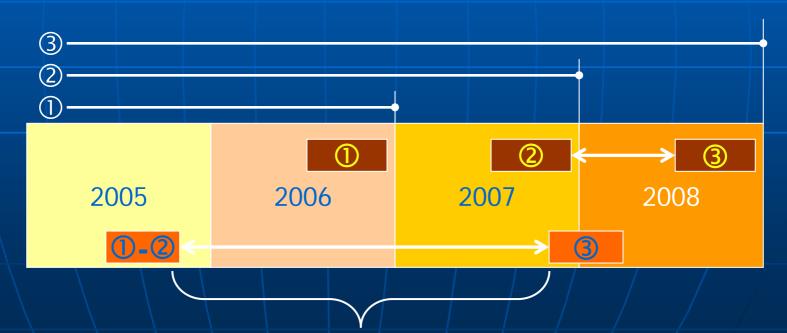
THE PREREQUISITE TO REAL TRANSPARENCY IS THE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE PUBLIC, **THROUGH PLANNED** CONSULTATIONS **DURING THE WHOLE PROCESS.**



Obligations of the directive

Member States have to consult the public on :

- ① the timetable and work programme,
- ② an overview of the significant water management issues identified in the river basin
- 3 draft copies of the river basin management plan



In France a operational national timetable



CIS Achievements



Seventeen Guidance Documents

- 1) Economics and the Environment
- 2) Identification of Water Bodies
- 3) Analysis of Pressures and Impacts
- 4) Artificial and Heavily Modified Water Bodies
- 5) Transitional and Coastal Waters -Typology, Reference Conditions
- 6) Intercalibration Network and the Intercalibration Process
- 7) Monitoring
- 8) Public Participation
- 9) GIS and the WFD
- 10) Rivers and Lakes Typology
- 11) Planning Process
- 12) Wetlands
- 13) Classification
- 14) Reporting...



Ir	۱t	e	rca	al	ib	rā	ıt	io!	1	Proces	SS
Economics and the environment The implementation challenge of the WFD	Identification of Water Bodies	Analysus of Pressures and Impacts	Identification & Designation of Heavely Modified & Artificial Water Bodies	Transitional and Coastal Waters	Towards a guidance on establishment of the intercalibration network and the process on the intercalibration exercise	Monitoring under the Water Framework Directive	Public Participation in relation to the WFD	Implementing the Geographical Information System Elements (GIS) of the Water Framework Directive	River and lakes - Typology, reference, conditions	Common la Water Fran	Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) Guidance document n.* 11 Planning process
Guidance document n°1	Guidance document n°2	Guidance document n°3	Guidance document n°4	Guidance document n°5	Guidance document n°6	Guidance document n°7	Guidance document n°8	Guidance document n°9	Guidance document n°10	Guidance document n"11	



International Network of Basin Organisations Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin





INBO initiatives are open to your participation : your inputs are welcome! http://www.riob.org http://www.inbo-news.org For developing and strengthening basin organizations over the world

MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION! THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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流域组织国际网

Vízgyűjtő Szervezetek Nemzetközi Hálózata

Международная сеть водохозяйственных организаций, Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin International Network of Basin Organizations Red Internacional de Organismos de Cuenca